

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1897

Charles Sumner went to Europe in the steamer Fulton. What a winning this man keeps over a tick or two of a gutta serena. The Republicans first gins in honor of his going away. Some ladies came down to the steamer to see him off. Perhaps if these ladies knew of the "over true tales" that are told in Washington City with reference to the habits of this man Charles Sumner, they would be ashamed to display quite so much sentimental devotion to a person so gross in his sensuality and so degraded in his object. — *Wilmington (D. C.) Daily Journal.*

The above brief paragraph copied from this paper of a few days or weeks since, we find in the Boston Journal of the 16th inst., credited as above to Wilmington, D. C., the accuracy of the geographical knowledge displayed being on a par with the propriety of the remarks attached to it, and which are worthy of a *confrere* of Sumner's, but impossible to be quoted. The Boston Journal asserts that our remarks are slanderous, and indulges in a vein of Billingsgate so perfect as to imply natural aptitude improved by long practice. We meant all we said—we insinuated nothing although unwilling to clothe our remarks in language sufficiently gross to meet the view, or accord with the tastes of the scurrilous and contemptible writer of the remarks in the Boston Journal. That Charles Sumner is qualified to be the apostle of amalgamation there can be no doubt, since his theoretic advocacy in Congress was illustrated by his practical life out of it. He was at least consistent, and practised what he preached. These things are notorious in Washington.

## N. C. State Medical Society.

This body will meet in Edenton, on the 15th day of next month. The annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Satchell, of New Hanover county. We are requested by the Secretary, Dr. Thomas, to state that the time specified in the advertisement already published, for the meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society, is one day later than the time stated in the transactions of the last session.

This was done to enable those who may attend, to make the connection between the Rail Road and the Steamer on the Black Water. To do this, it will be necessary to take the Train leaving Weldon for Portsmouth on Tuesday the 14th April, and reach the Black Water at 4 P. M., where you will remain all night and take the Steamer early on Wednesday morning, and arrive at Edenton that afternoon in time for the meeting. We are also requested to state that punctuality in this particular is indispensable.

The case of access to Edenton this affords, will, we hope, induce a large delegation from the middle and Western portion of the State to attend.

This will be the eighth annual meeting of the society. It can no longer be regarded as an experiment, but a permanent institution. The good it has heretofore accomplished, and its prospects for continued usefulness, will, we feel confident, induce many who have hitherto stood aloof, to give to it their warm approval and active co-operation.

We are authorized to state that Physicians attending this meeting will be passed over the W. & W. and the N. C. R. Roads at half price.

The papers of North Carolina are respectfully requested to give the above an editorial notice, and omit the advertisement, as inadvertently requested in yesterday's paper.

— There are times of dullness in the news market as in all other markets. Times in which all things appear to be flat, stale and unprofitable. Of such are the present times.

A friend this morning asked us the news. "Nothing," was all the answer we could make. "Then, why don't you write an amusing article?" as though one could give out what is not in him. He might as well have asked us to pay money out of an empty pocket. The fact is that there must be something in the weather. Either there is too much or too little electricity, we don't know which; but we were struck with a queer exclamation we once heard in such weather from a youth with whom we happened to room, on one of our travels to the Western part of the State. He had evidently drunk too much over-night, and when coming out his hair in the morning, it crackled with electricity, after the manner of a cat's back, under peculiar states of the atmosphere. The unfortunate youth listened, and (commenced soliloquizing:—"To be sure," said he, "I made a beast of myself last night, but it is possible that I'm turning into a d-d tom-cat this morning."

International courtesies and enterprises are the order of the day; and the latest proof of this fact, is found in a notice of an international dog-fight which recently "came off" at Bronte, Canada, between a Buffalo dog, and a Montreal dog, "Tinker." The Buffalo dog, expired after a combat of two hours and fifteen minutes.

The Buffalo "fancy" lost some \$40,000 that they had bet on their favorite. They put his mortal remains in a black velvet coffin and carried them to Buffalo for interment. It is said that many of the Buffalo centry were so affected at the death of their favorite, that they shed tears over his dead body. — You that have tears to shed prepare to shed them now, for Tinker is no more, and Tinker was a dog of infinite pluck—a magnanimous descendant of a female dog.

One of the most marked of the social phenomena of the day, is the improved condition of Ireland. "There is life in the old land yet," she is no longer the "Niobe of Nations," but really and truly among the most prosperous of the old world communities. — And, as if in recognition of the fact, the last anniversary of her patron saint, instead of weeping in rain, as usual, was remarkable for smiling in sunshine. — The good old saint ought to have been about.

THE WORLD IN MINIATURE: with Descriptions of Every Nation and Country. Together with a Treatise on Physical Geography. By Charles Colby, A. M. — The Western Hemisphere—New Orleans, La.: Published by Arthur B. Griswold. M.DCCCXCV. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1887, by A. B. Griswold, in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court of Louisiana.

We copy in full the above title page of this book, not for the purpose of reviewing its contents, but simply to call attention to a slight trick of trade. — The gentleman who brought the book to us states that when he bought it he was under the impression that it was a Southern publication, and it was pressed upon him as such by the agent, and a very high price paid, from a desire to lend a hand towards the establishment of the publishing business at the South.

After owning the book for some time, he found that the title leaf had been pasted close to the one next to it—on which the preface was commenced. On separating the leaves, he found on the back of the New Orleans title page the following imprint: —

"Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by Morse and Gaston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York."

The names of New York printers follow, showing that the title page is bogus, and the whole a trick to humbug Southern people to pay three prices for an old New York book. It is worth about a dollar and a half. The Southern patriotic price asked and got for this Northern book has been four dollars and a half.

## Improvement.

The Messrs. Woods are putting up a new iron fence round the building occupied by the branch Bank of the State, and we are cheered by the sound of the hammer and chisel, which we like to hear, as it sounds like business. A gentleman who passed through our sanctum a few minutes since, says that the fence is one of the provisions of the new charter. Don't know exactly, but it looks as though it might last the full term for which the bank is re-chartered.

— We find in the Fayetteville Observer of the 19th, the report of C. B. Mallett, Esq., President of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, from which it appears that the whole amount subscribed to the capital stock of the Company is \$241,232.19. Unfortunately the Treasurer's list shows many delinquents.

The whole amount expended by or on account of the Company since its organization, has been \$91,335.92.

The President congratulates the Company on the removal of some of the chief obstacles to its progress. First, stock jobbing Stockholders, who controlled the Company. Second, bogus Railroad Builders, who, for a time, did the same; third, the hope of State aid—which paralyzed the energies of the community by making the people believe that Hercules would help them when they would not help themselves.

Among the advantages to be derived by Fayetteville from the completion of the Road, the President first refers to the fact that a large portion of the most valuable trade of Fayetteville has been cut off from her by the North Carolina Railroad; and therefore the way to regain it is to go to the North Carolina Railroad after it, and, fortunately it so happens that the coal mines are directly in the way, placed there as it were to aid in the effort. The recovery and increase of this trade is the first commercial advantage. Then there are the coal and iron mines with the vast products to afford freight for the Road, and exchange for the Banks, and support for a population to trade with the merchants.

The President goes into an argument to show that the Road will be cheaper and better than the River—that it will cost at least 25 cents per ton less to get coal to tide-water by the one route than the other—to say nothing of an important saving of time.

We only recur to one or two things in the report. The classing of State aid with bogus Railroad builders, etc., strikes us as being the next thing to a blunder. We trust that the Road is done with its very dear friends of that class;—we do not believe that it has given up the idea of State aid. If it does not come before the next Legislature in some way, we will be very much surprised. And it will be all right for it to come.

Again, much has been said about the River work, we don't recollect that its official organs ever instituted comparisons between it and the Railroad in the way in which the President of the Railroad Company has felt called upon to do to the disparagement of the River work.

We sincerely trust that both ways may be built—do a good business—pay good dividends—improve property—furnish the banks with exchange, and put to the bush all their enemies. They can gain nothing by mutual enmity.

Hamlet, we have replied to Polonius, or some other old Fogey who asked what he read—"Words! Words!" Hamlet had got hold of most of the exchanges on our table he could have made the same reply with perfect truth, or else his detective powers would have been greater than ours. Our exchanges are good exchanges, and interesting in a general way, but at this particular time everything is dull, and we find them full only of words. Besides, we are without anything new beyond Petersburg.

We find that the Hibernian Societies have been celebrating the national day of St. Patrick, with badinage and exaggeration apart, we believe to have been a good, self-sacrificing Christian missionary, deserving to be held in grateful remembrance. The papers bring few reports of excesses on the occasion. Indeed, it passed off quietly and well.—The shamrock was decently drowned, and the "spirit of shillelah" was allowed to remain quiet.

—Coroner A. A. HARTFIELD held an inquest yesterday, 19th inst., at Walker's Ferry, about six miles from town, over the body of a negro, and from all the evidence that could be obtained, it was supposed to be the body of the boy who fell overboard from the steamer *Magnolia*, on the 27th ult., and was drowned. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE WHEEL.—E. Z. C. Judson, ("Ned Buntline") has turned spiritualist—is converted and reformed, and is bound to be no better fast.

MEETING OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Western Railroad Company was held in the Town Hall on Monday last—Col. John MacRae Chairman and John M. Rose Secretary. A large number of the stock was represented.

The report of the President was read; and as it presents matters of interest to the stockholders and the public, we have obtained a copy, and insert it in another part of this paper. It was unanimously adopted by the Company.

The following preamble and resolution were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is understood that several of the owners of mineral lands on Deep River have intimated to the President and Directors a desire to dispose of portions of their mineral interest to this Company.

Resolved, That this meeting is gratified to learn that some of the owners of these lands have at length been aroused to the advantages of a connection with our company, and that the President and Directors be authorized and requested to make such arrangements of the kind as may be mutually advantageous.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President—Charles B. Mallett.

Secretary and Treasurer—John M. Rose.

Directors—George McNeill, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myerov, Wm. T. Horne, Wm. McArthur, John H. Cook, Hon. James C. Dobbin, and Jas. Kyle.

The meeting adjourned after electing the officers. — *Fayetteville Observer.*

THE ETHIOPIAN WINS.—Some few years ago a negro woman in Cumberland county, N. C., gave birth to twin children, more singularly and wonderfully united than the famed Siamese twins.

They were purchased by Capt. J. C. Pervis of this place, and sold to J. P. Smith, Esq., of Anson county, N. C., who entrusted them to Thomas Shillater, a traveling showman, for exhibition, where they were tricked out of them. Recently Mr. Smith heard that he could not reclaim them as slaves, he purchased their mother and took her to England to reclaim her children. Upon reaching that country, he heard they were in Scotland, where he proceeded. He found them in Edinburgh, and the mother's claim was respected, even in Abolition England, where the rights of the master are unknown or disregarded.

No effort was spared to induce the mother of these children to desert her master and remain in England. She said she had seen white slavery, and it was far worse in civilized England, than African slavery in the United States. Indeed, so strongly was she impressed with the misery of white slavery, that she clung to her master and returned with him home, to endure the misery of negro slavery in North Carolina, as no only a choice of evils, but as the happiest condition of the African race. Mr. Smith and his negroes arrived at this place on Monday last.

— *Cherokee Gazette.*

A corset maker out of work thus vented her complaint:—"Shame that I should be with out bread—I, that have stayed the stomachs of thousands."

REPORTS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S PARTY.—The vague reports of last summer in respect to new traces of Sir John Franklin's party are made somewhat more distinct in a letter from Red River settlement, Hudson's Bay territory, published in the London Times. It says:—"I have just returned from a house last July, and saw the man who brought an express to Sir George Simpson from Mr. Anderson, in Mackenzie's River, stating that the Indians had brought over reports to one of the trading posts in that quarter, that Indians had seen two or more encampments of whites on an island on some point where Anderson and Stewart turned back in 1856."

It is not clear from the communication whether the whites have been abandoned a day or two before the Indians saw them, or whether the traces it was thought that there might have been two or three more, but the fact is that the traces of Sir John Franklin's party are made somewhat more distinct in a letter from Red River settlement, Hudson's Bay territory, published in the London Times. It says:—"I have just returned from a house last July, and saw the man who brought an express to Sir George Simpson from Mr. Anderson, in Mackenzie's River, stating that the Indians had brought over reports to one of the trading posts in that quarter, that Indians had seen two or more encampments of whites on an island on some point where Anderson and Stewart turned back in 1856."

From the Washington Union.

Of all the ways for making money, the best and safest has been thought to be the sale of the new States and Territories. A great part of the land in the new States and Territories is owned by non-residents, having been bought at about \$1.25 per acre. What was purchased at that price three years ago will, as a general thing, perhaps, bring from four to fifteen dollars an acre at the present time. The non-resident purchaser will still cling to it, waiting for something to "turn around" to increase its value.

The consequence of selling of the public lands rapidly is, that the actual settler is obliged to travel over extensive tracts of unoccupied soil before he comes to any which he can pre-empt. This is an obstruction to the development of new Territories, inasmuch as it surely discourages settlers from pushing to the frontier. On one side of the line the pioneer is toiling to cultivate the land which he has purchased of the government. He increases its value. On the other side, the land is owned by some non-resident capitalist. It remains unoccupied, but is rising in value through the industry of the adjoining settler. Now, it is very clear that it is contrary to plain principles of justice, to crowd the public lands into market, and thereby suffer them to fall into the hands of men who never intend to improve them—the hands of mere speculators. A practice more equitable and economical is that which we are informed has been of late to a considerable extent adopted by the General Land Office. This is to select lands for sale to actual settlers, after they have been surveyed, as long as there is a prospect that actual settlers will purchase and occupy them. We are rejoiced to observe that the present administration appreciate the beneficent nature of this policy, and that a disposition exists on the part of the Executive to have it faithfully carried into operation.

Changes of views on this important subject, as stated in the language are wise and discriminating. "No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, while it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands for the use of actual settlers. We shall thus not only promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty."

Lands can now be pre-empted in the new Territories even before they are surveyed. In this respect the settler has a peculiar advantage over the outside speculator. But this advantage is not enough to reward the toil and exposure which the pioneer is subjected to. The only legitimate and adequate encouragement for the pioneer is the right to pre-empt public lands from public sale, by which means nearly every acre will become occupied and cultivated. The treasury is by no means suffering for the proceeds of the lands, and there is no reason for hurrying the sale of them.

It is not long since the garden region of this hemisphere—the valley of the Mississippi—was a domain open to the pioneer, who had given no sign of being wanted. The pioneer has even retreated to the headwaters of the Mississippi, and across the Rocky mountains, to the Pacific shore. The statesman, therefore, may well begin to reflect upon the consequences of a hasty disposal of the public lands, and inquire if any better plan can be devised for the development of remote regions than the economical reversion of these lands for the use and occupation of actual settlers.

A Diplomatic Serenade.

The London correspondent of the Boston Post gives the following amusing account of a "row" between distinguished British Diplomats at Constantinople:—"News from Constantinople says that the reading of the firman concerning the principalities at Red-chid Pacha's house on the 13th inst., did not go off without a quarrel, not between the representatives of different nations, but between the two British representatives, viz: Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Sir H. Bulwer. The latter, who had given signs of impatience during the reading of the firman, immediately on its conclusion rose, and to the astonishment of all, openly reproached Lord Stratford for not treating him in a manner due to a man almost his equal in rank, and appointed by the queen her special representative in the question at issue. He accused Lord Stratford of having kept him in perfect ignorance concerning all the details of the question, for whose solution he, Sir H. Bulwer, was sent to Turkey, although it was the duty of the noble lord not merely to have communicated to him what took place in the conference of the ambassadors, but to have consulted him about it. He then declared the firman to be incomplete in consequence of this dereliction of duty. Lord Stratford, the latter, jumped up, bursting with rage, and in tones of disdain, said something to the effect, that he alone was responsible for his actions, and that they did not concern the special commissioner in any way. Sir H. Bulwer then produced his special instructions, and those of the ambassador, on the question, to which Lord Stratford, amidst much merriment, replied that it was not his business to interfere when he did not like it, that in the present case he had not read them, but that it was all the same; that he had read them, he would, nevertheless, have acted as he did; and that he was responsible, not to Sir H. Bulwer, but to the minister. While speaking his passion was evidently increasing. Sir H. Bulwer replied again, and the scene became such that Red-chid Pacha was obliged to avail himself of his authority as host, and stepped in between the two enraged diplomats."

"Those who were present blame Lord Stratford for allowing himself to be carried away by his temper; but it was remarked that Sir H. Bulwer, who must have been well aware of what he was provoking, seemed rather to like the scene and exposure, which would enable him to show the minister that he was by no means favorable. Already a French caricature is in preparation representing the two English diplomats engaged in a boxing match, and rolling in the dirt. At the State dinner, which followed the reading of the firman, the conversation, under the impression of this scene, was rather reserved and gloomy, but no further event occurred."

A striking contrast to the quarrel of the two right honorable gentlemen was furnished by the conduct of the French ambassador and the Austrian intendant observed towards each other.

Novel Philanthropy.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following exhibition of irritated feeling with reference to the late decision of the Supreme Court:

"The first fruits of the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court in disparagement of the sovereignty of the free States will be a vindication of that sovereignty through the State legislatures, by laws and regulations which will practically neutralize the advantage which has been sought to be conferred upon slavery by their prejudice. To depreciate this is idle. It is sure to be done. The State legislatures have already shown the disposition, and when the disposition is present, the means will readily enough present themselves. Southern States have already given too many lessons in this line for northern States to be at a loss. What easier, for instance, than to transfer to the New York statute book the laws of S. Carolina which required the imprisonment of free negroes who entered the port of Charleston in a northern ship in company with their employers? In this way, we say, with barely change enough to make it apply to slave negroes who cross our State limits from the South in company with their masters? The law, in the one case, was considered as justified by the municipal rights of the State of South Carolina. Has not the State of New York equal municipal rights?"

This mode of expressing sympathy for the slave would certainly be a very extraordinary one. To imprison a man is not the usual mode of manifesting affection for him; but if New York abolitionists will keep safely the negro slaves who come there, and restore them afterwards to their masters upon payment of the reasonable expenses of such keeping, perhaps the major would justify this mode of proceeding to that other one which sends their property by underground railroad to Canada.

— *East, digest; read, remember; earn, save; love and be loved. If the four above rules be strictly followed out, health, wealth, intelligence, and true happiness will be the result.*

From the Boston Post.

One, whom the Boston Traveler announces as one of "its most esteemed correspondents," thus states "the thing we need"—

"The thing we need now, is a combination of all classes of citizens, in an effort to change the constitution of the United States. — And I am sure I speak the judgment of a large class of thinking men, who are conservative in their habits, and in their very make, and who are not wont to whiffle about with the changes of parties, for the sake of concentrating strength upon this as a national project—viz: the revision of the constitution of the United States—so that it will be the result of the will of the people, and the rejection of slave States to the confederacy, and the rejection of slave States."

Other presses are proposing conventions. The pretext for this is the decision of the supreme court. Is all this to go unrebuked? Are the people of Massachusetts to add folly to folly, and launch forth into a crusade against the constitution? Success is promised to be obtained by the addition of a few new states "and the rejection of slave states," and the thing is done! What infatuation! What haste, ill considered judgment! In the few words we have cited are wrapped up incalculable mischief; nothing short of damnation and the train of evils, moral and material, which disunion cannot fail to bring in its train, will be the result of this project. But a national party can doubt the correctness of this remark. And yet the Traveler has just given a word of rebuke to its correspondent; but by printing his communication and commending its author, rather favors the recommendation!

And what is this constitution that "all classes of citizens" are thus invited to change, "to revise?" The answer is, to hold in great respect, the learned and the founders of the constitution. — Now among eminent jurists none, perhaps, have produced a more finished commentary on the constitution than William Rawle. After a life-study of it Mr. Rawle says:—"The history of man does not present a more illustrious monument of human invention, sound political principles and judicious combinations than the constitution of the United States."

And what, under such a constitution, has the admirable capacity called successfully to administer authority accomplished? It is not easy to magnify this work! Even Sir James Mackintosh, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons, went so far as to say that the public affairs of the United States had been administered in a manner "not surpassed by those of any other nation which has been justly renowned for the wisdom of their councils." But let thinkers and observers have gone very far beyond this. The ideas of Federal National Union and Local State self government have been pronounced "the keystone and model of the development of the Teutonic people." Seventy-five years ago the continental friends of freedom saw their model in the British constitution; but now, so writes the German liberalists—the model is the United States. The United States, universally, is the constitution of the United States of America!

The Traveler, and its "most esteemed correspondent," have a mighty work before them in their proposed change of a constitution that bears such a character and has done such a work. Let the people demand full proof of their capacity to supply some better before they give up what has been attained.

Kate O'Keane writes to the New York Mirror from Boston, that Mrs. Keable has given some rare and valuable relics of the past in this city. For instance, Kate relates of the following—which, as it is rather funny, and not particularly injurious to anybody, we copy:—

In the largest, finest dry goods store of this city is a small, red checked young clerk, whose boyish, artless face and manner make him noticed by strangers and a pet of the residents—so much as a preface. He is a native of the city, and he is very fond of his country, looked over the silks, and requested some sent to her room for examination; then inquired for silk velvet, he directed her to another counter. In turning, she went exactly wrong; he touched her upon the shoulder, with "madam." Turning with her most tragic face, in deeper tender tones, she exclaimed, "Do you intend to insult me?" The poor boy, with red cheeks and tongue on the instant—She walked out.

Two days later she walked in again; inquired for one of the firm; one came forward: "Two days since I ordered some silks to be sent to my room for examination; why were they not sent?" she demanded. "In consequence, madam, of the manner in which you left the store," he said in his usual quiet, decided tone.

"I presume you will allow me to purchase a dress at your store," she said sarcastically.

"Certainly, madam, I am happy to see you here again, for I wish to say to you that you are entirely mistaken in the character of our store and of the clerk. He is my nephew, and would not be rude to a lady for the world."

"He showed you the best we had. Our spring styles are not yet open."

"If I could have found me a dress elsewhere I should never again have crossed your threshold. I do it now with the utmost abhorrence. I and my maid, Marion, quite detest shopping in Boston."

"That was quite a mistake, madam. I am the partner for having smiled in her face; but she said—'Madam, you certainly are entirely in the wrong.'"

"We will discuss the subject no farther."

He bowed—she swept on, and—bought the dress.

Raising Sunk Vessels at Sebastopol.

An interesting account is given by a Northern Journal of the apparatus now in process of construction in this country, to be used in raising sunken vessels in the Sebastopol harbor. The work, it is said, will be done by means of wooden derricks, supporting eight engines of forty horse power, each of which drives a double action pump, connecting with enormous hydraulic rams, weighing 54,000 lbs. a-piece, and having a lifting power of 500 tons. Gear work may also be attached to the engines, so as to derive from each an additional lifting power of 500 tons, thus enabling four engines and the same number of rams operating together to supply an aggregate power of 4,000 tons, which is more than is required to raise the largest ship in the harbor. The chains now being forged at Pottsville, Pa., are 100 yards in length, weight 300 lbs. to the link, and are capable of sustaining a strain of 500 tons. The iron sheaths through which the chains will pass will weigh each 26 tons. The sub-marine operations, it is added, will be performed by the aid of a diving bell, a contrivance never yet exhibited in this country, and his armor, which was used with success in the raising of the United States steamer *Misouri*, in the recent extrication of a safe from the sunken boat *Atlantis*, in Lake Erie, and on several other occasions. Mr. Gowen expects to get up at least a dozen of these vessels. The rest he will blow to pieces, the Russian government contracting to furnish the powder.

The greatest depth of water is sixty feet. Mr. Gowen will receive for his pay one half of the value of all the ships raised, the larger of which cost some \$1,000,000 each, and were only a year old when sunk. The expense of the outfit is estimated at about \$250,000. The first vessel of the expedition will sail early in May.

EXTRAORDINARY CANINE INSTINCT.—The most remarkable instance of instinct or sagacity in a dog, that we remember to have heard of occurred in the town of Fairhaven a few days since—and it was this: Two children, between the ages of five and seven years, were playing in the middle of the street in Fairhaven, when an unloaded wagon, without a driver, drawn by a runaway horse, was seen approaching at a furious rate. A large dog, a cross of the Newfoundland and mastiff breeds, who was lying near, saw the approaching peril and going to the rescue of the unconscious innocents, took up their clothes in his teeth, first one of the children, and then the other, and placed it safely on the walk. As the wagon was passing the dog made a spring at the horse and tried to seize him by the nose, but failed to stop him. We have these curious facts from a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable. Who shall say that the brute creature is devoid of rational intelligence after this? — *New Bedford Mercury.*

Passing through the quiet little village of Saline, in Indiana, a fellow passenger pointed out a weather beaten house of worship as the place where he once, on a rainy occasion, the following prayer from the good preacher:—"We thank thee, Lord, for the goodly number here to-night, and that Thou art here also, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

Important Treaty with Persia.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.] The treaty with Persia lately ratified by the Senate, is one both of political and commercial importance to the United States. It was negotiated in December last, by Carroll Spence, the American minister at Constantinople, and Ferrouk Khan, the ambassador sent by the Shah to the Emperor of France, because when a commercial treaty was lately concluded between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Persia, the most distinguished diplomatic agents that ever went from Persia, and was sent not only for the purpose of bearing magnificent presents to Louis Napoleon, but also to bring, if possible, to an amicable adjustment, the difficulties that had existed for several months between his own country and Great Britain. It was during his sojourn at Constantinople, in attempting this with Lord Stratford, that the present treaty was discussed and finally concluded.

Those who are at all acquainted with eastern statesmen know how important in the negotiation of treaties with them it is to be fortified with handsome presents as propitiatory offerings, and how frequently they fail when unable to advance these powerful arguments. Mr. Spence, therefore, deserves no little credit for the diplomatic talent that he has displayed in bringing the negotiations to a successful issue and obtaining for his country so favorable a treaty as the present one. Especially as it was made without those presents and in spite of the open and bitter opposition of the British government. It is a commercial one, and by it the United States gain, as the privileges granted to the American capital, the right to obtain in which some of them have shed no little blood and spent much money.

Persia hitherto has been almost a "terra incognita" to the people of the United States. Situated away to the east, it has been regarded by many as a country in holding any intercourse with which we could derive but little advantage. If, however, the cultivation of the soil beyond the Red Sea and the Euphrates, so much important to the latter, and has been fostered with so much care by her government, it certainly cannot but prove beneficial to the merchants of the United States, the great rivals of those of Great Britain, to share a portion of it. Owing, however, to the want of any treaty between the two countries, and consequently the absence of diplomatic and consular agents to protect them, Persia has been entirely closed to American capital, and the commercial enterprise of the United States the vast field which this country presents and permits them to share her commerce with the European nations.

Persia contains 400,000 square miles, and though always difficult to obtain in the East accurate statistics, the population is generally estimated at about 15,000,000; whilst the revenue is about 14,000,000 dollars, principally derived from duties on imports and exports, capitation and land taxes and tributes paid by the nomadic tribes. It has much fertile land, a good climate, the inhabitants are robust and healthy, and the merchants possess far more commercial enterprise than any others in the East. Though she has several good seaports upon the Persian gulf, nearly all of her foreign commerce passes through those of Turkey. The two principal ones are Erzerum and Basorah. The former owes its present commercial prosperity to the concession made by the Porte upon the demand of the European powers of the free navigation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. It is situated on the southeastern shores of the Black Sea, about 800 miles from Constantinople.

In all eastern countries, where the roads are bad and there are no railways, the entire internal commerce is carried on by means of caravans. The merchandise entered at Erzerum is dispatched into the interior by two caravan routes, one by Erzerum, crossing the Pylcan mountains, the other by Rias and Eivan. These two routes, after diverging some distance, meet at the common point of Nakhivan, in Persia, which, it seems, has been lately ceded to Russia by a treaty exchanged the 18th of January at St. Petersburg. From this point these goods are poured into the vast khans and bazars of Tabriz, the most important commercial city of the empire and its great distributing depot. Thence they are forwarded to Teheran, the capital, Isphahan, the smaller towns and pashaliks, and even to Cabul, Beluchistan, and to supply the numerous nomadic tribes that inhabit the vast deserts beyond the Persian Gulf. The return caravans bring back in exchange a large quantity of those eastern goods to be found in European markets and the staple productions of the country.

From the most reliable statistics that can be obtained of the commerce of Tebriz, the imports and exports swell to a considerable sum, and amount to nearly \$13,000,000. Of the imports less than \$8,000,000 is entirely for the Persian market, consisting of cotton and woolen fabrics, hardware, fancy articles and chintz—whilst the exports are made up of good brought chiefly from that country, such as raw and manufactured silks, wool, shawls, carpets, saffron, gall nuts and dyestuffs. The cultivation of silk in Persia, whence it was originally introduced into Europe, is very considerable; and the province of Gilan, producing more than is obtained from the whole of Italy. This trade will be greatly increased when the inhabitants abolish their crude and ancient method of winding it. No stronger proof can be given in addition to the above statistics of the increase and importance of this commerce than the fact that no less than three regular lines of steamers run between Constantinople and Tebriz, an Austrian Lloyd's, a Turkish and a Greek. Owing to a better knowledge of its navigation the Euxine has been stripped of its ancient terrors, which has greatly increased the number of sailing vessels that enter it.

Nearly the whole of these manufactured goods are supplied by England, the most important of which the merchants of the United States could supply as well as cheap. Persia consumes large quantities of blue drills and plans, shawls, shawls, and printed at the establishment at Tabriz and resold at a large profit. The United States export to Turkey a large amount of these, having, in a measure, supplanted those of England. The same, did an opportunity present, could be done in Persia. From this it will be seen that three-fourths of the merchandise imported through Tebriz is sent to Persia, the rest being consumed by the inhabitants of the country, and its way into the barren and mountainous districts of Mingratia, Georgia and Armenia.

The port of Basorah belongs also to Turkey, and is situated upon the Shat-el-Arab, a large river formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, some seventy miles above the Persian gulf, and containing 80,000 inhabitants. From this point four great caravan routes diverge, one to Bagdad, at Beyrut, passing through Bagdad and Damascus, another at Alexandria, passing through Aleppo; a third through Kmid, at Smyrna—all Turkish ports upon the Mediterranean. The fourth traversing the whole of Asiatic Turkey by Didikher and Moss